# METRO THERMAL ASH MONOFILL CLOSURE CAP STORMWATER DAMAGE AND RESTORATION UPDATE

SMITH-GARDNER

Metro Nashville
PUBLIC WORKS

Presented at the

#### **Presenters:**

John M. Gardner, P.E.

Clayton Hand, P.E.

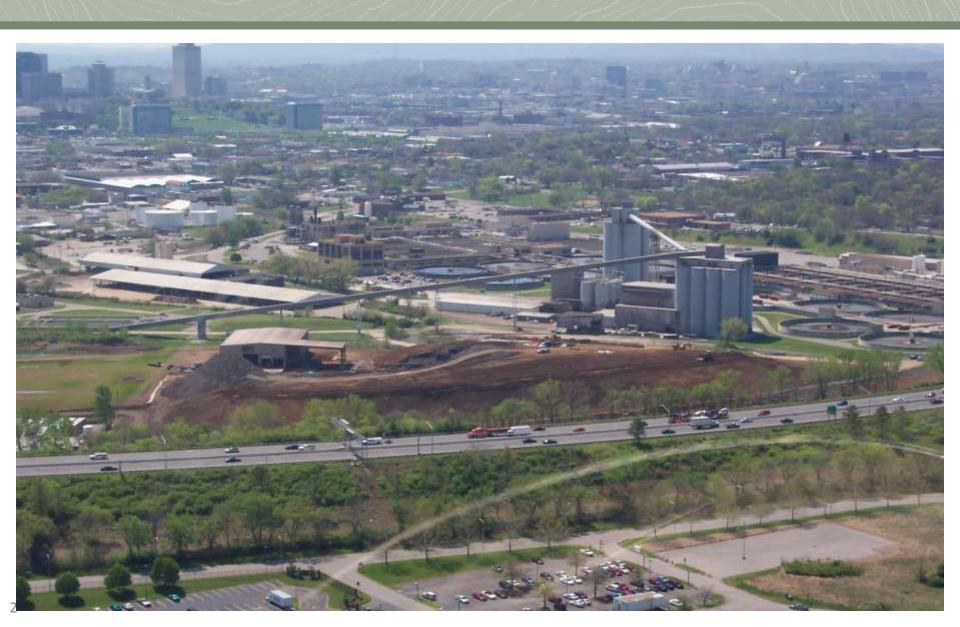


April 20-22, 2016

Gatlinburg, Tennessee





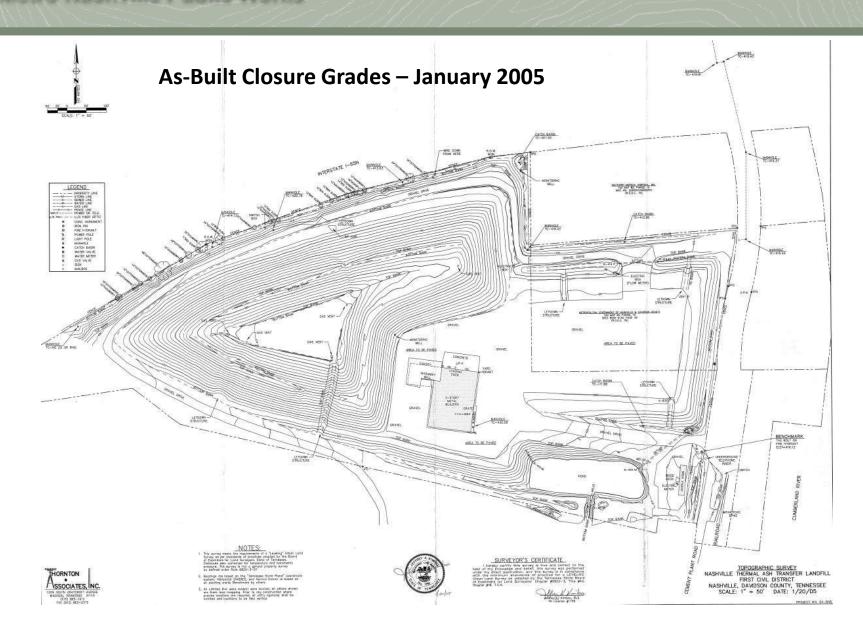




#### Metro Thermal Ash Monofill

- Located in Downtown Nashville along Cumberland River
- Closed in October 2004
- **❖ Total Footprint 15 acres**







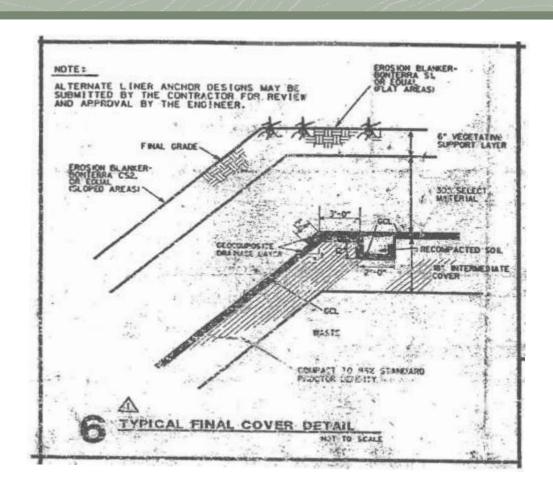
1Q 2010



### METRO THERMAL ASH MONOFILL

#### Metro Nashville Public Works





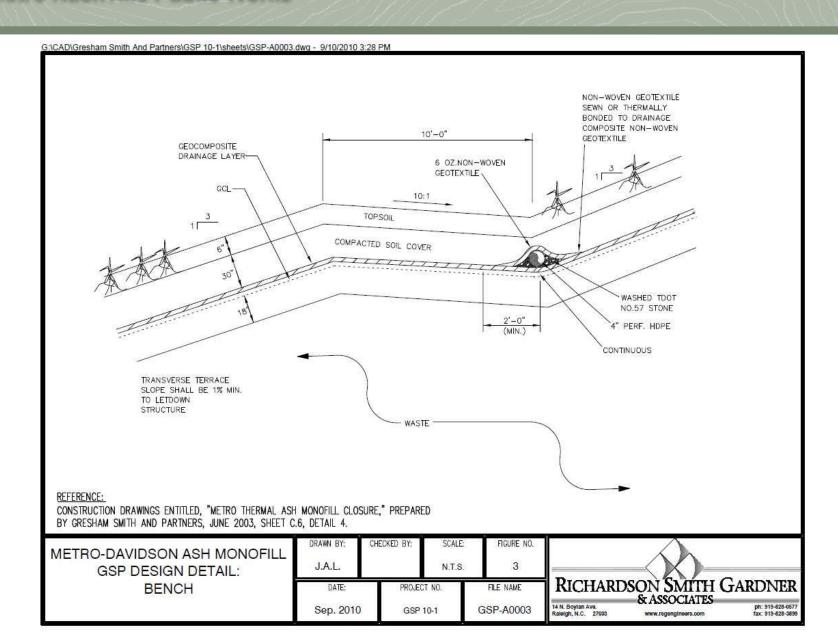
Reference: Drawing Titled, "Closure Plan for the Metro Thermal Ash Monofill", dated Sept 2002; Rev. January 2003, Prepared by Gresham Smith and Partners, Craig S. Parker, P.E.



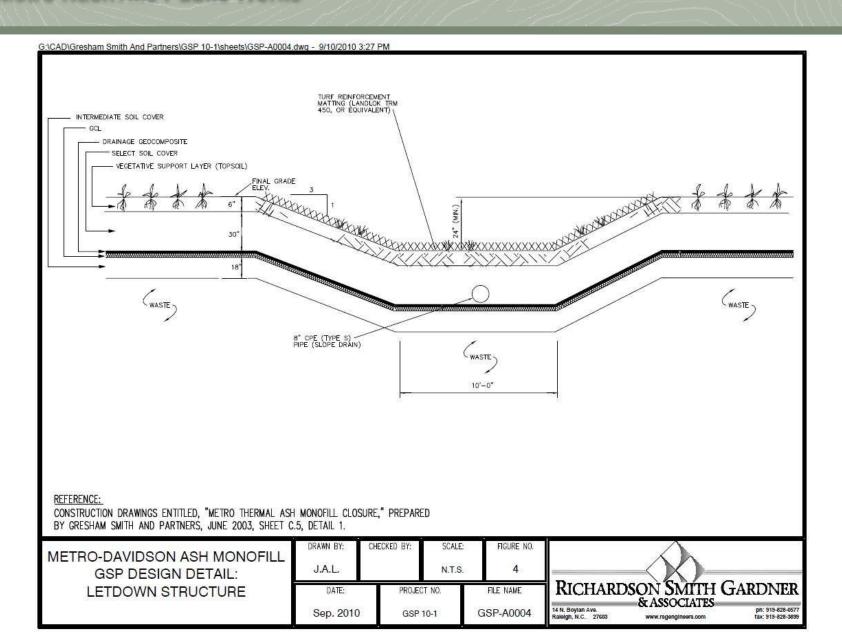
#### **Final Cover Design Configuration**

- ❖ 3H:1V Sideslopes low permeability soil (placed at k< 10<sup>-7</sup> cm/s)
- Mid-Slope Benches (10' width; 10:1 backslope 1' Bench Gutter) with Underdrains (4"Φ pipe/Stone/GT-S wrap)
- Three Letdown Structures (with Underdrains)
- Perimeter Drainage Channels(with Underdrains)
- Plunge Pools at Letdowns
- All flows to on-site Sediment Pond

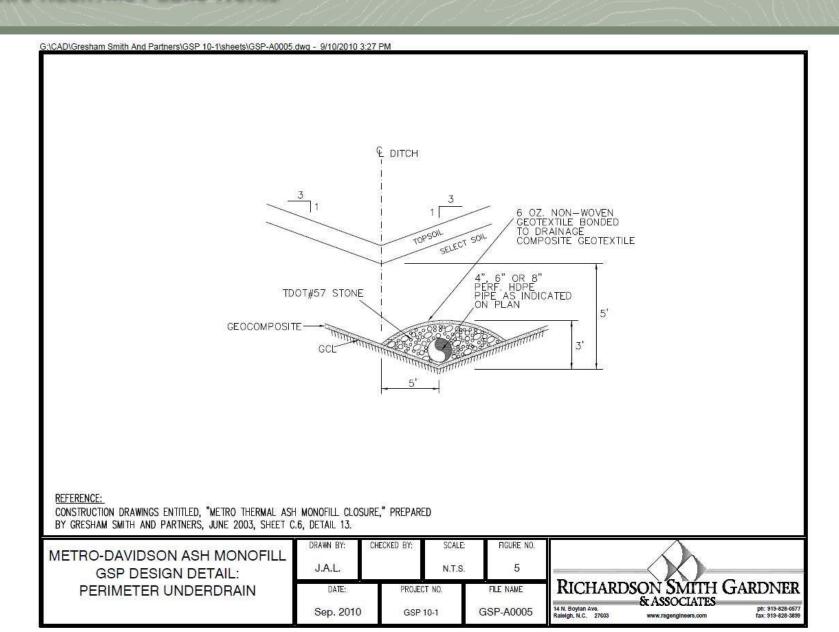




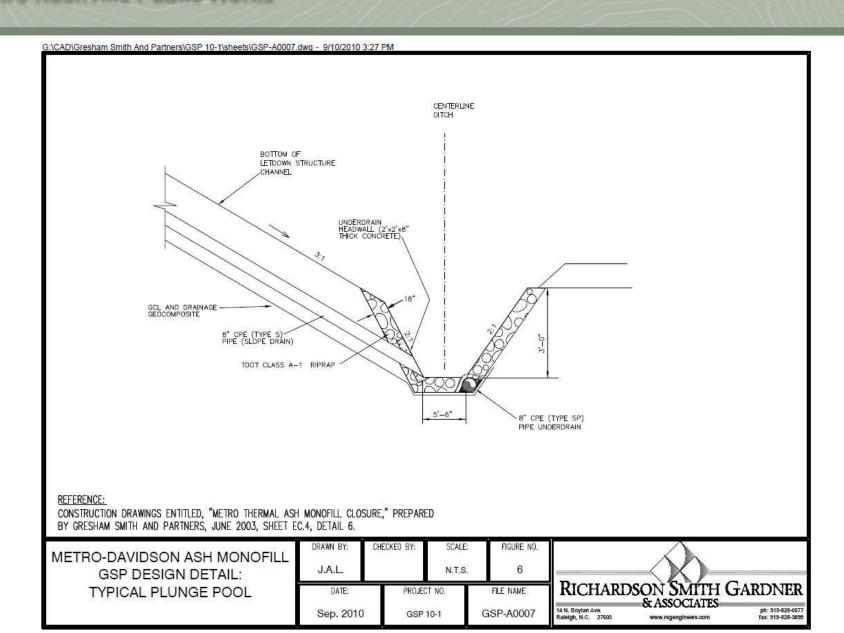






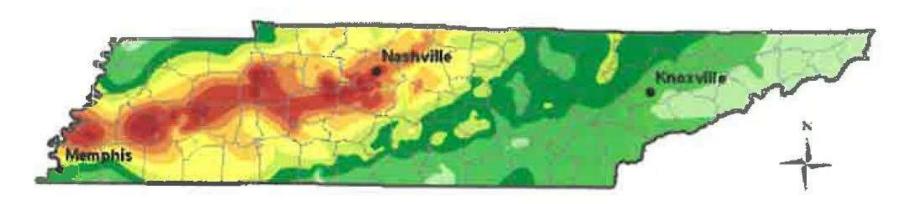








### Weekend Rainfall Totals - May 1st & 2nd, 2010 Tennessee



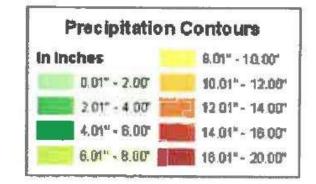
Source: CoCoRaHS





This map is an interpolation of actual reported values, but should be considered an estimation only.

Created by the National Weather Service Forecast Offices Nashville, Tennessee & Louisville, Kentucky

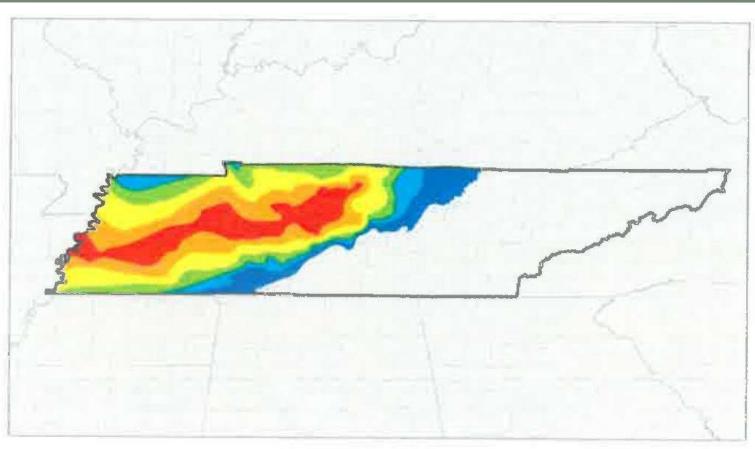




### May 1, 2010 to May 3, 2010

- ❖ >13.4 " Rainfall at site (elsewhere 17" to 19.4 ")
- ❖ >1,000-Year/48-Hour event
- ❖ Site inaccessible until ~ May 5<sup>th</sup>
- New Record River Flood Levels across Middle TN





### Tennessee Extreme Event of May 1-2, 2010 Average Recurrence Intervals (ARI) for 48-Hour Duration





Created by Hydrometeological Design Studies Center
Office of Hydrologic Development
National Weather Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration







May 3, 2010





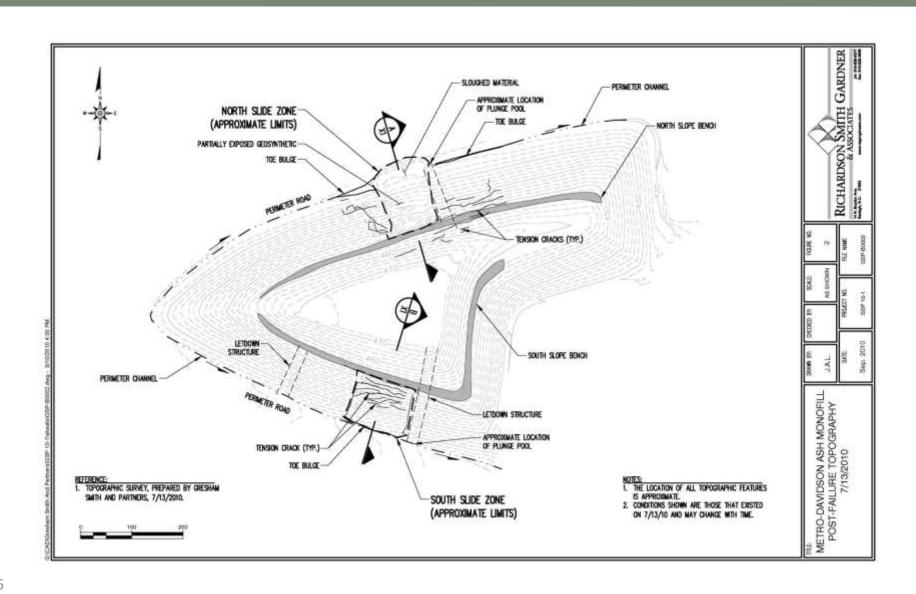






Photo 2. (North Slope) Scarp Immediately Down Slope from Bench





Photo 3. (North Slope) Scarp and Exposed Geocomposite





Photo 4. (North Slope) Crack and Letdown at East Side of Failure, Scarp at Top





Photo 5. (North Slope) Sloughed Cover Soil at Toe





Photo 6. (North Slope) Bulge at Toe





Photo 7. (South Slope) Bulge at Toe





Photo 8. (South Slope) Bulge at Toe





Photo 9. (South Slope) Tension Crack Below Bench



#### May 7, 2010 Conditions

- ❖ No intrusive/exploratory investigations "allowed" just replace
- South & North Slopes impacted (~ 2 acres total)
- ❖ Significant material movement North Slope only DGC exposed
- Both areas: toe bulging & extensive upslope Tension Cracking
- Perimeter channels flat bottom slopes/lower capacity
- No visible water flow in toe areas although signs of significant water beneath North Slope Material
- Benches flatter than designed and backslope less than designed
- Drainage Geocomposite and bench drain piping outlets not visible



#### **Analysis**

Topographic Mapping Comparisons (2005 & 2010):

- North & South benches have similar slopes & capacities
- ❖ Perimeter Channels have flat slopes (North 0.4% avg) and South (1% avg) & low capacities
- Contributing watersheds similar for each slide area

### METRO THERMAL ASH MONOFILL

#### Metro Nashville Public Works



#### **Analysis (Theorized)**

#### **Combination of Factors:**

- Initial, small displacements due to toe saturation progressed upslope created T-cracks
- Mobilized shear strength along soil/DGC interface and within soil cover
- Progressive loss of frictional resistance along the soil/ geocomposite interface
  - Tension in upper DGC GT- S reduced "pillowing" friction
- Increase in downslope driving force eventually exceeded buttressing
- Tension crack development accelerated surface water to the geocomposite creating excessive head in the drainage geocomposite
  - Decreased normal load on soil/DGC interface
- Final Cover "floated" over the geosynthetics (North Slope only) exposing DGC
- Excessive head was believed to be due to:
  - Loss in perimeter channel/underdrain capacity to drain the final cover drainage layer
  - Rate of flow into the drainage geocomposite
- Why North Slope Only? Differences in North and South slopes none apparent, prior to construction



#### **Factors (Theorized)**

- Backwater in the plunge pools and Perimeter Channels contributed to inundate the upgradient perimeter underdrains on both slopes
- Critical movement occurred along the weakest un-reinforced interface (soil/drainage geocomposite)
- Critical movement did not occur along the DGC/GCL interface – due to tensile strength of the materials (anchored at the top of slope)
- Soils with high PI (33) increased susceptibility to shrink/swell (tension crack development)



#### **Recommended Remediation**

### South Slide Zone (SubArea A):

- Regrade T-cracked slope areas and revegetate
- Provide a "break" in the bench drainage geocomposite (inspect underdrains)
- "Daylight" the drainage geocomposite into the perimeter channel through cap drain modification - disconnect from P. Underdrain
- Clean/reshape perimeter channel



#### **Recommended Remediation**

North Slide Zone (SubAreas B, C, D):

- Completely reconstruct the cap and drains subgrade to topsoil -(C only)
- ❖ Regrade T-cracked slope areas and revegetate (B, D)
- Provide a "break" in the bench drainage geocomposite (inspect underdrains) (B,C,D)
- "Daylight" the drainage geocomposite into the perimeter channel through cap drain modification - disconnect from P. Underdrain (B,C,D)
- Clean/reshape perimeter channel



# FEMA Estimates/Site Inspections (mid-May 2010 through June 2010)

- Cost Estimates (Time and unit price based)
- ❖ Site Interviews (2)



METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

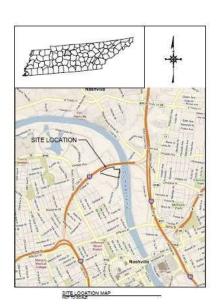
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

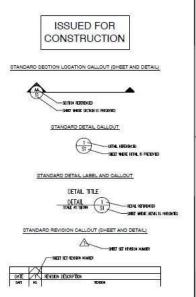
PUBLIC WORKS

### METRO THERMAL ASH MONOFILL CAP RESTORATION CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

JUNE 2011



SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.	TITLE	REVISION
1		TITLE - COVER SHEET	A
2	SI	EXISTING CONDITIONS (POST-FAILURE SURVEY)	$\triangle$
3	S2	SITE RESTORATION PLAN	$\triangle$
4	X1	SECTIONS (SHEET 1 OF 2)	$\Lambda$
5	X2	SECTIONS (SHEET 2 OF 2)	A
6	EC1	FINAL COVER AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS (SHEET 1 OF 2)	$\triangle$
7	EC2	FINAL COVER AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS (SHEET 2 OF 2)	A



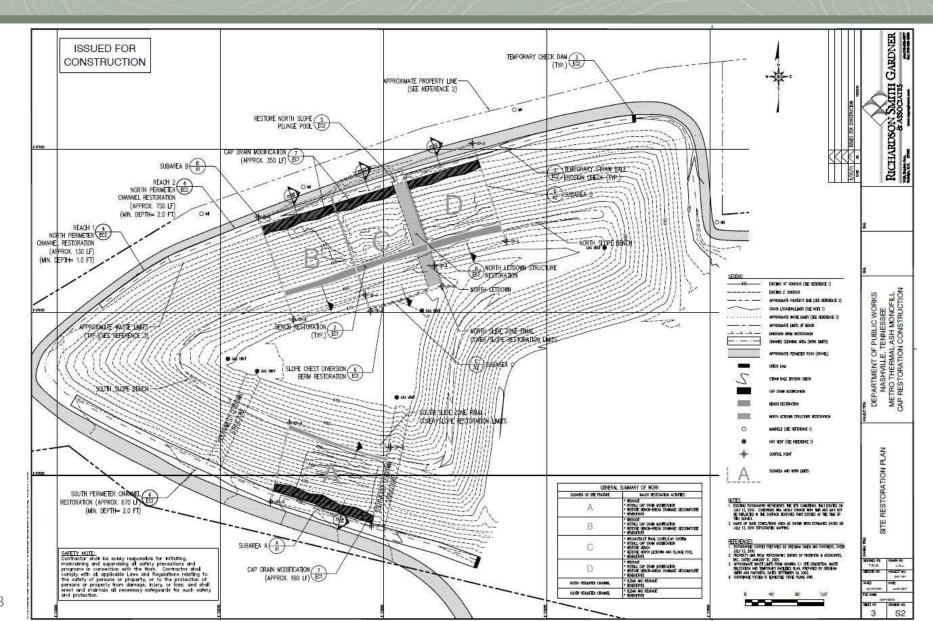




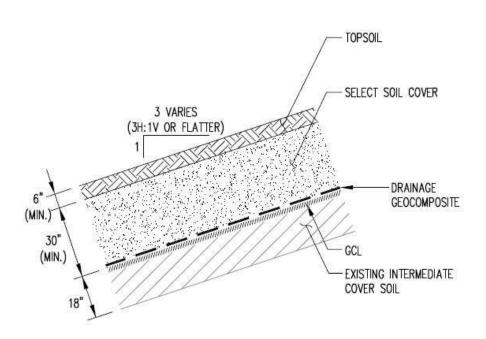


GATTY NOTE:
Contractor shall be solely responsible for initiating, melantizating and supervising all safety precautions and important productions of the solely of presence of preparation relating to the solety of presence or preparity, or to the protection of persons or property, or to the protection of persons or property or to damage, injury, or loss, and shall wreat and ministrian di necessary surfacignate for such safety.









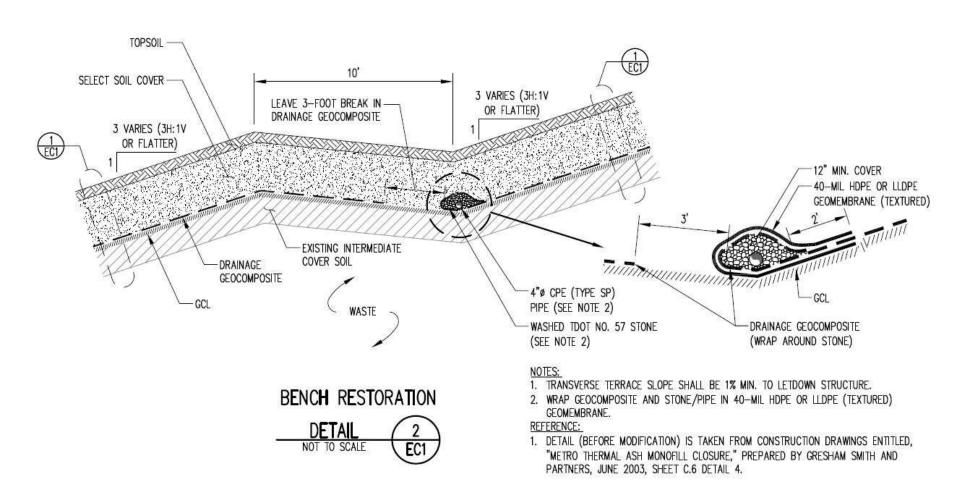
#### REFERENCE:

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS ENTITLED, "METRO THERMAL ASH MONOFILL CLOSURE," PREPARED BY GRESHAM SMITH AND PARTNERS, JUNE 2003, SHEET C.6, DETAIL 6.

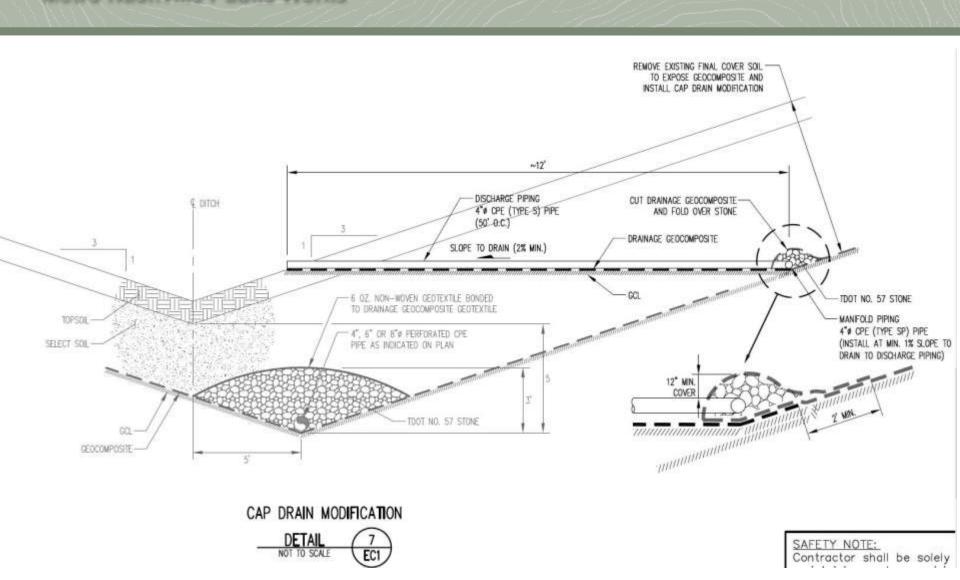
#### FINAL COVER SECTION















Grading Subarea-A





Exposing Bench Drain pipe Subarea-A





Excavation for Cap Drain Modification, Subarea-A









Subarea-A, bench restoration, looking southeast





Removing vegetative layer, Subarea-B





Exposed Bench Drain, top of slope, Subarea-B





Subarea-B, completeing bench restoration





Subarea-B, completed bench restoration. Backfilled bench, added topsoil



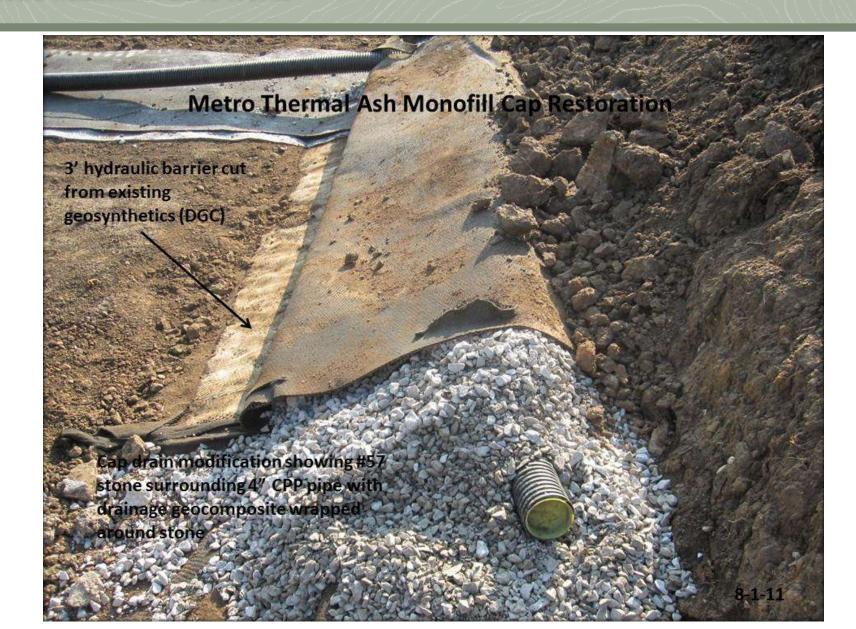


Cutting in slope for cap drain modification, Subarea-B, looking east

















Subarea-C, Removing cover material to expose liner over entire slope





Subarea-C, underdrain in eastern let-down structure





Subarea-C, Removing cover material to expose liner in bench





Subarea-C, deploy GCL panels





Subarea-C, GCL deployment





Subarea-C, sand placement over GCL





Subarea-C, drainage composite in anchor trench





Subarea-C, bench restoration





Subarea-C, letdown underdrain





Subarea-C, soil cover placement



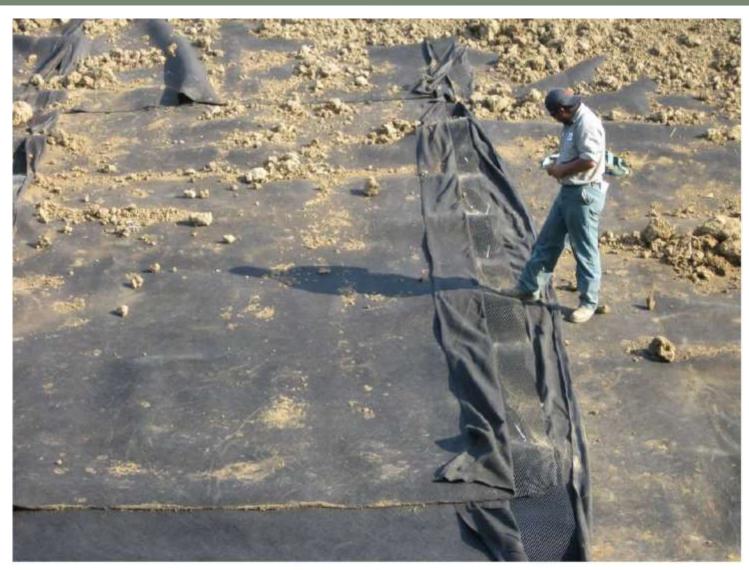






Subarea-C, drainage composite deployment





Subarea-C, zip tie drainage composite





Subarea-C, toe drain construction





Subarea-C, toe drain construction





Subarea-C, cap drain modification construction





Subarea-C, soil cover placement over cap drain modification





Subarea-C, underdrain coming from Subarea-D





Subarea-C, underdrain coming from Subarea-D





Subarea-C, final grading





Subarea-C, seed and straw placement





North perimeter channel placement





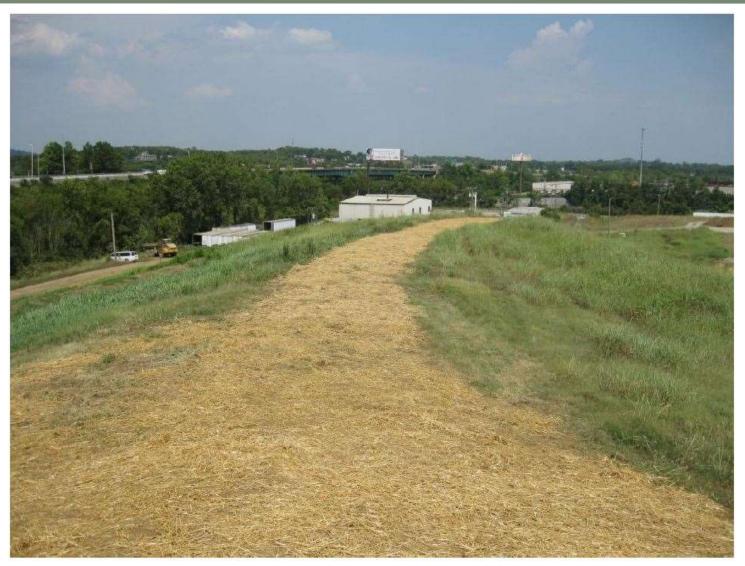
Subarea-C, letdown structure





North letdown structure, plunge pool





Subarea-C, top of landfill





Subarea-C straw, access road gravel placed





Subarea-D, removing vegetative layer





Exposing Bench Drain, top of slope, Subarea-D, looking west





Subarea-D, exposed composite in toe of slope soil bulge, close up



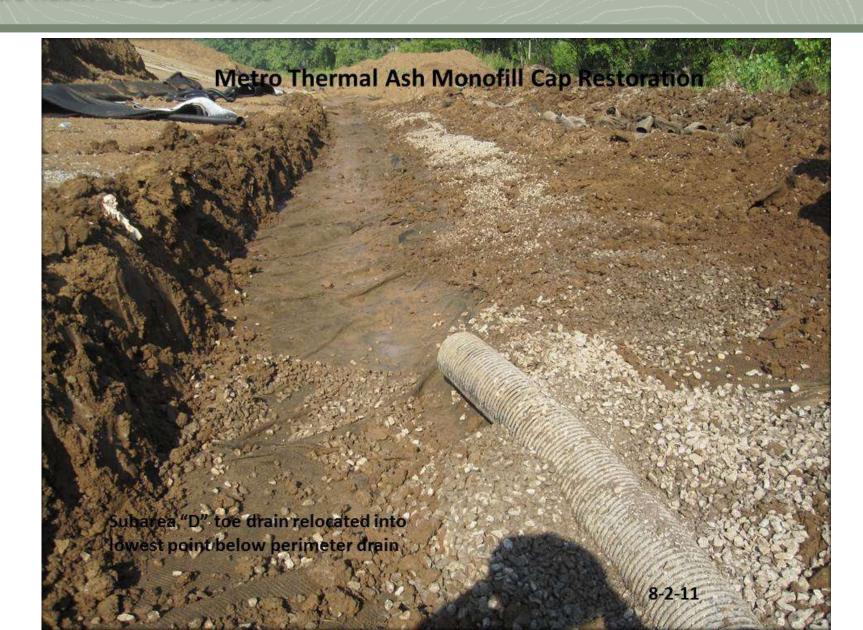


Subarea-D, locating underdrain, edge of drainage composite exposed













Subarea-D, locating underdrain pipe, pipe out of subgrade ditch, standing water where pipe should be in ditch





Regrading Subarea-D





Subarea-D, bench restoration





Subarea-D, completed bench restoration. Backfilled bench, added topsoil





Subarea-C, soil boring 2 depth



#### **Key Findings During Construction**

- ❖ Perimeter Toe Drain in SubArea C/D was crushed (~ 120 LF)
- Perimeter Toe Drain in SubArea D was mis-located (i.e. not in the low point) and not perforated.







Source of North Tennessee Grid North GPS-GEIOD 2003 (NAD 83)

SCALE 1"=50'

 $GRID = 100' \times 100'$ 



# AS-BUILT TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY METRO THERMAL ASH MONOFILL LANDFILL

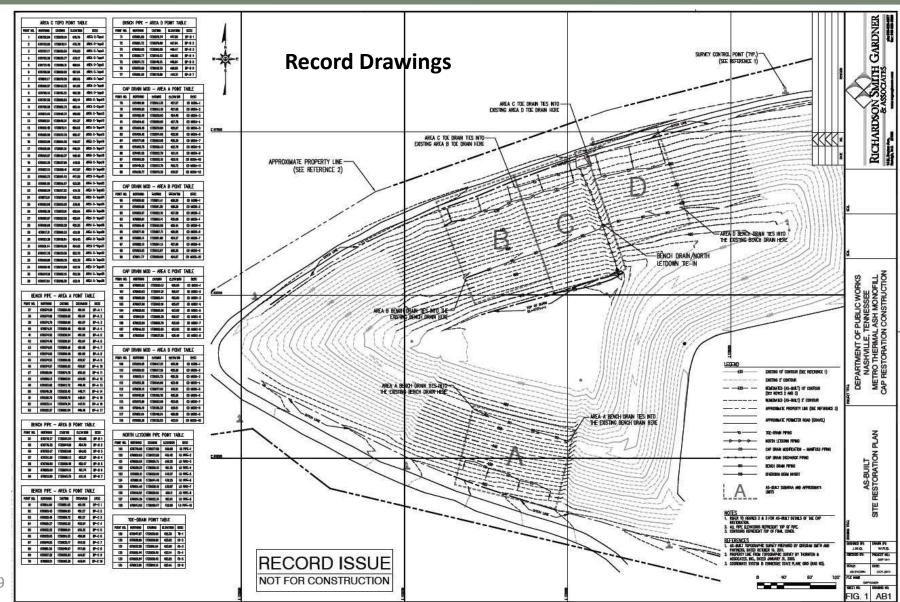
Nineteenth Council District
Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee
Deed Book 7085, page 187
Tax Map 82 Parcel 23.00
Prepared for:

Gresham Smith and Partners 1400 Nashville City Center 511 Union Street Nashville, Tennessee 37219 615-770-8100 WWW.GSPNET.COM

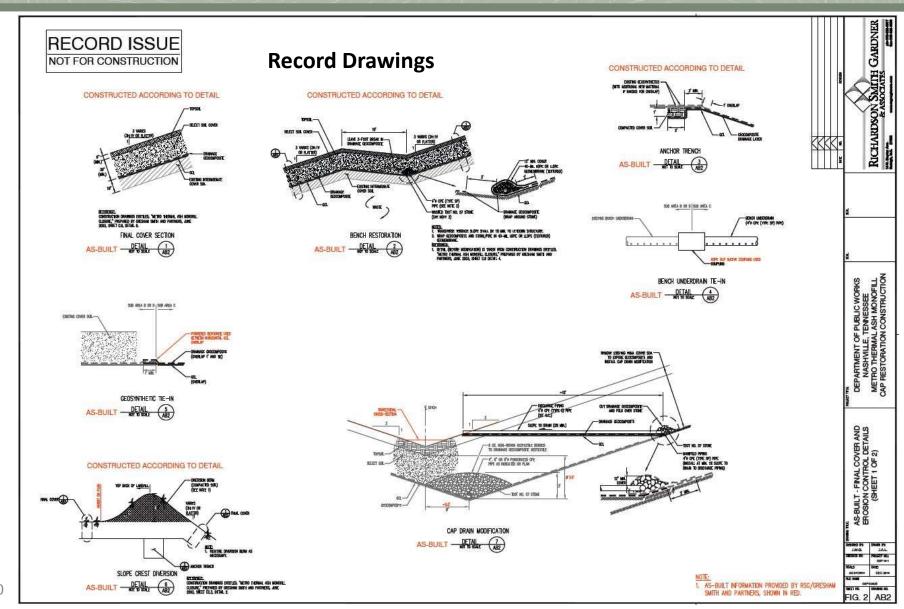


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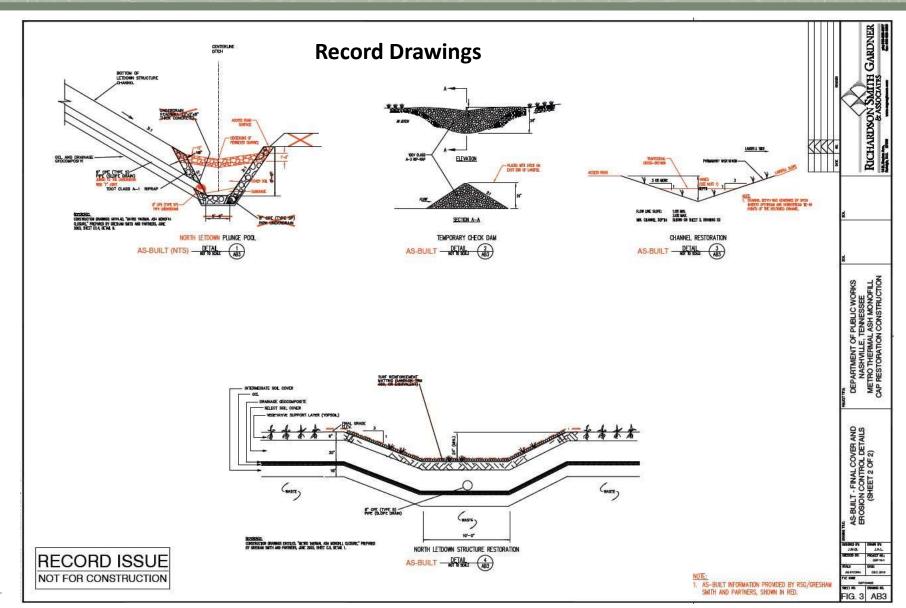














# Post – Remedial Construction 2012 to Present



#### 2014 Aerial



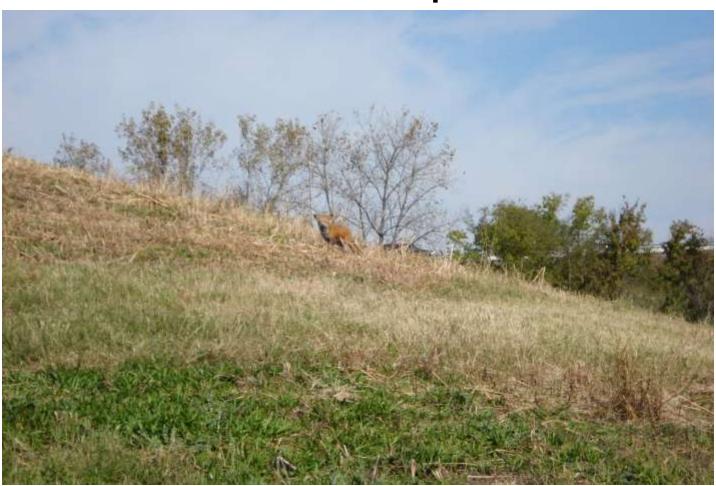


### Discharge end of Cap Drain Modification Piping





### **Possible Culprits**





#### OR





**South Slope July 2012** 





### **South Slope Cracks – July 2012**





#### **South Slope Cracks – August 2012**





#### **South Slope Cracks – September 2012**





### **South Slope - 2016**





### South Slope - 2016





North Slope - 2016





North Slope - 2016





#### **Take-Aways:**

- 1. Good (perimeter) drainage is critical.
- 2. There is a storm coming that will exceed your design and impact even "good" final cover designs.
- 3. Redundancy in final cover designs is needed
- 4. Post-closure monitoring/inspection & maintenance is never finished